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PARAGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES OAS

PY221504 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 18 Nov 83 p 13

[Speech delivered by Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar at the OAS General Assembly in Washington -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Mr President: I have the pleasure of starting my speech by congratulating you on having been elected to preside over such an important continental event.

In an effort to contribute to the integration of the continent, we are engaged in important undertakings with our neighbors. This should serve as an encouraging example to the other countries of the region.

We have built, together with Brazil, the Itaipu hydroelectric dam, which is the largest dam in the world with a production of 12.6 million kwh. We have built the dam sharing equal rights and duties, and its final cost will be approximately $15 billion. The first Itaipu turbine will start operating in the next few days, thus turning the Parana River, which used to separate us, into a link between our peoples. This will start a new phase in our relationship, which will be further strengthened.

After overcoming a few difficulties, which are normal in projects of this nature, we will soon start to build, together with Argentina, the Yacyreta hydroelectric dam, which will produce 4.8 million kwh. Paraguay will have an incredible amount of energy in a world where the main problem continues to be the lack or the high cost of energy. Thus our country is contributing to establishing the necessary conditions to further encourage the socioeconomic development of our people, clearly showing that the Paraguayan Government tirelessly strives to fulfill the national aspirations and objectives.

We are deeply concerned over the situation in Central America. For a long time at all international forums my country has pointed out that the communist infiltration in those countries was obvious. Now there is proof that Cuba is supporting -- with men, arms, and equipment -- the guerrilla groups that are trying to destabilize the region through violence in order to create the necessary conditions for the establishment of governments that are absolutely contrary to Latin American customs. Therefore, we emphatically condemn any attempt to establish totalitarian regimes by force, and we voice our hope that peace will return to the brother Central American nations as the only means to attain the development and welfare they deserve.

Terrorism continues to be one of the main problems and is now obviously worsening in our American Continent. There are groups that are active, and we know that there are groups being constantly trained. Therefore, Paraguay proposed at the UN General Assembly a joint effort to find a multilateral judicial tool to do away with this scourge of our society. I want to make it quite clear that my country categorically rejects violence as a means of political struggle.

We also advocate a negotiated judicial solution to the unfortunate Malvinas dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britian within the spirit of UN General Assembly Resolution No 37/9 and OAS General Assembly Resolution No 595, which represent the proper path to justly and permanently solve this dispute. As my country has already said at the United Nations, we point out the need to continue negotiating in order to reach a peaceful solution over the sovereignty of the islands.

Regarding Grenada, my country believes that there is a confrontation between two basic principles of international law provided for in the OAS Charter: One is the principle of nonintervention, and the other the need to preserve continental peace and security. The United States acted at the request of member countries of the inter-American system whose security was jeopardized by Marxist penetration through Cuba. However, we agree that a way to return this beautiful island of the Caribbean to normal as soon as possible should be sought within the framework of regional agreements.

IAEA HEAD ARRIVES, MEETS WITH CASTRO MADERO

PY222025 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Nov (DYN) -- Today Hans Blix, the director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, traveled to Rio Tercero, Cordoba Province, to visit the second Argentine nuclear electrical plant. Blix, who arrived yesterday and held a lengthy meeting with Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] presumably to request permission to visit the Pilcaniyeu plant where Argentina has managed to produce enriched uranium, is touring Argentina in compliance with a "previously scheduled" program, it was disclosed.

At the end of his meeting with Castro Madero, Blix did not speak with the media but the fact that the Pilcaniyeu plant was the subject of discussion was confirmed by generally well-informed sources. However, these sources were unable to confirm whether Castro Madero had told Brix of the government's position on authorizing his request, something that is in line with the country's political interests and is not subject to CNEA control.

According to what has been previously announced, Blix will tour the Atucha I and Atucha II nuclear electrical generating plants, the latter of which is still under construction.

During his stay in Argentina, Blix will also tour the Ezeiza and Bariloche nuclear plants, where radioisotopes used in medicine and agriculture and other technical elements used in reactors are produced. Blix may also visit the Pilcaniyeu plant, since it is 30 km from Bariloche and since his visit may go unnoticed by the inhabitants of the region, it may not receive any publicity.

Several circles did not discard the possibility that Blix may take advantage of his stay in the country to meet with President-elect Alfonsin to be informed about Argentina's future objectives regarding nuclear energy.

CNEA Head Comments on Visit

PY221403 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] IAEA General Director Hans Blix has arrived in Argentina on a visit which, he said, had been scheduled prior to Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero's remarkable announcement that our country had completed the nuclear fuel uranium enrichment cycle.

Concerning Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, our correspondent at Ezeiza Airport has sent us the following report:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Thank you. The president, or rather the general director of IAEA, Mr Hans Blix, has arrived in Argentina. Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission, received him at the airport. The visiting official congratulated Argentina for the recent achievement of being able to produce enriched uranium. Blix stressed the Argentine statement that this capability will be solely used for peaceful purposes. He also noted that Argentina is ranked at the top level among the countries which have achieved a developed nuclear energy program.

We have talked with Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero on this subject and on the significance of this visit. Vice Adm Castro Madero will now comment for Radio Nacional:

[Castro Madero] We feel highly honored and pleased by this visit, because this high-ranking official is in charge of handling international relations in the field of nuclear energy.

[Correspondent] Could pressures be exerted on us by the international community?

[Castro Madero] There will be all kinds of pressure. There will be a request for international supervision of this plant, according to what has become familiar to us for every Argentine success achieved in this field. [end recording]

BUSH, SOVIET PRESENCE AT INAUGURATION CONFIRMED

PY221506 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1350 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Nov (DYN) -- Today Vice President-elect Victor Martinez officially confirmed that U.S. Vice President George Bush and a deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium will represent their respective countries at the inauguration of the new constitutional Government.

More on Foreign Delegations

PY230122 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 22 Nov 83 p 12

[Excerpt] On Friday and Saturday, more foreign delegations confirmed their attendance at the presidential inauguration ceremony.

The following foreign officials will head their respective delegations: Malta's Ambassador Carlos Radzill, who lives in Buenos Aires; Japanese Senator Masatoshi Tokunga, who will travel with his wife; GDR State Council Vice President Heinrich Homann; Nicaraguan head of state Daniel Ortega, whose attendance we herewith reveal; Czechoslovak Metallurgy and Heavy Industry Minister Edaurd Saul; Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella; and Nigerian Ambassador M.S. Umar and Indonesian Ambassador A. Dajaja-Prawira, both of whom live in Argentina.

So far, 35 countries have appointed special delegations, while the delegations of some friendly countries will be headed by their ambassadors accredited to Argentina.

ALFONSIN MEETS WITH FOREIGN POLITICIANS

Zaldivar Proposes Action on Debt

PY221812 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1423 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Nov (DYN) -- Andres Zaldivar, the Chilean who heads the World Union of Christian Democrats, today proposed that President-elect Raul Alfonsin lead a movement on behalf of the heavily indebted Latin American countries to seek better terms to renegotiate their foreign debt, but he did not disclose the UCR [Radical Civic Union] leader's response.

It is not up to me to reveal Alfonsin's position on this question, Zaldivar said, but I can tell that he was receptive to this idea and that he has the capability and the personality to successfully lead such a movement.

Zaldivar made this announcement after a meeting he held with Alfonsin, adding that the Argentine-Chilean dispute over the Beagle Channel was also discussed in passing and that Alfonsin had assured him that only peaceful means are valid to resolve the dispute and maintain close ties between the two countries.

The Chilean Christian Democratic leader said that the democratization of A gentina will greatly influence his country's political development, and noted that "just as we looked at the Spanish process as a model, today we should turn our sights to the south, because the democratization of Argentina will have repercussions all over the continent, particularly in the Southern Cone."

Zaldivar also revealed that during his talks with Alfonsin, they considered the possibility that Buenos Aires may host a "great democratic gathering," in which the World Union of Christian Democrats, the Socialist International, and the Liberal International would participate. A manifesto in support of democracy should come out of that gathering.

Receives Paraguayan, Uruguayan Exiles

PY221419 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0032 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (DYN) -- During another day of intensive work at a hotel in downtown Buenos Aires, President-elect Raul Alfonsin held a long meeting with his economic team to define priority economic measures. He also received Paraguayan and Uruguayan opposition members and appointed more aides.

During the meeting with Alfonsin, Paraguayan politicians opposed to General Alfredo Stroessner's regime expressed the satisfaction of large Paraguayan sectors with Argentina's return to democracy, which they described as an "encouragement in overthrowing the dictatorships that remain in Latin America."

The Paraguayan delegation was composed of Miguel Saguier, secretary general of the Authentic Autonomous Liberal Radical Party; Rafael Saguier, a representative of the Paraguayan Accord in Exile, who is in exile in Argentina; and Miguel Gonzalez Casabianca, president of the Colorado Popular Movement, who is also in exile in Argentina. The Paraguayan politicians said that "Argentina's image in Latin America, which had deteriorated because of the dictatorships, improved suddenly, within 24 hours, as a result of the elections."

In the evening, Alfonsin met with members of the Uruguayan Colorado Party. He particularly discussed the steps to be taken shortly to make solidarity between the democratic parties of the River Plata Basin a reality. This intention had been formally expressed in a declaration signed some time ago by the Argentine Peronists and Radicals with the leaders of the Uruguayan Blanco and Colorado Parties. The Uruguayan Colorado Party was represented by Secretary General Julio Sanguinetti, Enrique Tarigo, member of the party executive board; Roberto Asiain, secretary for international affairs; and Roberto Vivo Chaneton, party representative in Argentina.

Uruguayan Hails Return to Democracy

PY221808 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0043 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (TELAM) -- After a meeting with President-elect Raul Alfonsin, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, the secretary general of the Uruguayan Colorado Party, this afternoon said that all Uruguayans feel that Argentina's return to democracy is one of the greatest historical events of this century.

At his meeting with the Argentine President-elect Sanguinetti was accompanied by Enrique Tarilo, a member of the Colorado Party National Executive Board; Roberto Asiain, assistant secretary and secretary for international relations; and Roberto Vivo Chaneton, Colorado Party representative in Buenos Aires.

JUSTICE MINISTER-DESIGNATE DISCUSSES CHANGES

PY222110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (TELAM) -- The future education and justice minister, Carlos Alconada Aramburu, this afternoon reported that President-elect Raul Alfonsin will review, within the framework of the executive branch, the present situation of missing persons and that he will submit all the background material that is gathered in this regard to the proper judges.

A document, entitled Democratic Judicial Order, which was issued today, states that the executive branch will submit to Congress a draft law to annul the so-called Amnesty Law, because it is unconstitutional and because it is against the ethical and judicial principles of the national Constitution. The document adds that the modification of our present judicial system is being undertaken with three objectives in mind: to dismantle the present totalitarian structures; to protect the constitutional order against any anti-democratic subversive action; and to assure the full exercise of constitutional rights and guarantees.

The document also states that the enforcement of a state of siege law will be regulated, that it will be restricted to a given territory, and that it will have a limited duration. Moreover, its enforcement has to be directly related to the causes that call for this exceptional measure to safeguard the Constitution. The preventive arrest system will also be reformed so that there cannot be a sentence without an official charge. As is now the case.

The document issued by the future education and justice minister states that the situation of those indicted and sentenced by the military courts, not by civil courts, will be turned over to the courts for review whenever necessary. Moreover, the situation of those who have been released within the framework of the unconstitutional amnesty law will be studied and the responsibilities of those involved established.

Furthermore, it adds that Articles No 108 and 109 of the military justice will be repealed, since they allow military courts to deal with cases that should be dealt with in courts of law. Laws No 20342, 20840, 21259, 21222, 21322, 21372, and 21388 will also be repealed to protect the constitutional order, and they will be replaced by a new law. No statute of limitations will be applied to conditions of sedition and rebellion.

JUSTICIALISTS VISIT MRS PERON, DISCUSS RETURN

PY222358 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Nov 83 p 11

[Text] Former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron met with Verticalist leaders Jose Humberto Martiarena, senator-elect for the province of Jujuy, and former Education Minister Pedro Arrighi, to discuss "Mrs Peron's resumption as (active) leader of the Peronist Party and her return to the country," party sources said yesterday. Martiarena and Arrighi were reportedly the first party leaders to meet with the former president since her arrival in Spain in 1980. Mrs Peron has not yet confirmed whether she will return to Argentina.

Meanwhile, in Buenos Aires, Peronist Congressman-elect Julio Barbaro said "that trying to give the former president an important role in the party was an oversimplification." He said that Martiarena and Arrighi are under the influence of former Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega, adding that "they are not Peronists, not even Isabelistas, they are Lopezreguistas, and are decadent elements" within the party.

Peronist Governor-elect for the Province of La Rioja, Carlos Menem, said he regards the Verticalists' trip to interview Mrs Peron as "very positive."

CGT LEADERS SIGN CHARTER SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY

PY222350 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Nov 83 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- Leaders of the CGT-Brasil and Azopardo -- in a sign of approval towards the constitutional stage starting on October 30 -- yesterday signed the democratic charter put forward by the Christian Democrat Party and supported by the majority of political parties.

The union leaders signed the charter during a meeting with the Chruch's Social Action group in their headquarters at Paraguay 1867 in the capital. The CGT-Brasil delegation was headed by its leader Saul Ubaldini while the Azopardo branch delegation was made up of its four general secretaries: Jorge Triacca (plastics); Jorge Lujan (glass workers); Ramon Baldassini (telephone and postal workers); and Luis Etchezar (railways).

Triaca told reporters that "we have already stated our commitment to democracy," adding that "this has been an example of the will of Argentine workers to set out on the road to glory."

On his part, Ubaldini said that "we have come to commit our souls to the roots of democracy." "We have fought for this (democracy) so we will support it," Ubaldini stated.

Last night the Argentine Industrial Union (UTA) said it will also sign the democratic charter. The decision was made at a meeting of the UTA board held in Misiones.

UOM TO STRIKE; MIGUEL'S RESIGNATION DEBATED

PY230120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0005 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Nov (TELAM) -- The Metalworkers Union (UOM) today decided to hold a general 24-hour strike on 2 December. The decision was adopted during a meeting of the UOM secretary generals held at the UOM's main offices at 1435 Cangallo Street in Buenos Aires.

The meeting, which began at 1600 and ended at 1950, was adjorned until 1600 tomorrow to discuss UOM Secretary General Lorenzo Miguel's resignation, which has been requested by 12 UOM branches in Greater Buenos Aires.

UOM Press Secretary Juan Mangas stated that the 2 December strike does not mean that the workers have broken off the dialogue with their employers. On the contrary, he said, if the employers satisfy our demand, which we consider totally just, we will lift the coercive measure immediately.

Mangas added that the differences are great because the workers want wages of 18 pesos per hour while the employers are offering only 12.80 pesos.

LEADER OF RELATIVES OF FALKLANDS' DEAD 'STOW AWAY'

PY221805 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0407 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (EFE) -- Lawyers for Osvaldo Destefanis, president of the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland, have requested the Argentine military government to "guarantee the freedom and physical safety" of Destefanis, who is traveling to the Malvinas Islands without British authorization.

Last Sunday, spokesmen for the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland revealed that Destefanis, accompanied by another member of the Center, Ramon Pizarro, boarded the "SS Lindblad Explorer" without authorization. The ship is taking a group of U.S. tourists to the southern archipelago.

This evening, the Center corrected the information and stated that "the truth is that Pizarro was unable to board the ship and that today he returned to Buenos Aires from Montevideo, where he had attempted the illegal action."

However, the Center confirmed that Destefanis was on board the ship without any authorization, and announced its decision to request guarantees for him and a meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari.

In May, Destefanis organized a trip to the Malvinas for the relatives of those who died during the war with Great Britain and whose bodies are buried on the archipelago, but it was subsequently cancelled.

Since then, he has been requesting from the British Government authorization for the relatives of soldiers who died during the war to be allowed to pay homage to the dead on the island.

COB LEADERS SAID 'IDEOLOGICALLY CONFUSED'

PY222045 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The excessive ambitions within the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] are already producing an internal power struggle, undermining the COB structure, and creating divisions among the Bolivian working class. This statement is contained in a document released by the National Provincial Peasant Department and Regional Secretariat of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, signed by Oscar Solis and Fernando Beltran.

The document also says that the current COB leaders are ideologically confused, that the so-called revolutionary economic and social acievements lack uniformity and objectivity, and that it has no real economic impact because from 10 October 1982 the COB has only been able to get a lowly 8,600 Bolivian pesos for the workers and to commit them to the so-called comanagement, which is nothing more than the administration of state enterprises showing a deficit.

The document goes on to say that the COB plans are all improvised and that all the workers get is misery. While the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity unleashes the worst inflation ever, through poor and negative measures, the COB leaders, with their servile attitude, have only organized insignificant demonstrations characterized by the absence of their main leaders, while workers are forced to attend demonstrations which have no meaning.

COB Denies Falange Charges

PY222046 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] According to Jose Maria Palacios, member of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], there are no divisions within the labor movement. He said that efforts were made in the past to divide the working class, but these efforts were confronted by the strong unity of the workers. These remarks were made by Palacios himself, who is also a member of the Socialist Party One. He added that the labor movement has been able to maintain the necessary unity to achieve its objectives.

He also referred to the economic measures recently implemented by the government, saying that the measures favor transnational companies and private enterprises and that the workers have rejected the measures because they are a heavy burden.

CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY221415 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The customs house employees are on strike. A communique released by the Customs House Workers Union states that an indefinite and general strike has been declared, thus adhering to the decisions made by the Trade Union Federation of Government Workers and confirmed during the meeting held on 17 November.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR LEAVES MISSION -- Argentine Ambassador Francisco Salinas met with President Siles Zuazo today to say farewell as he is leaving his mission. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Nov 83 PY]

SILVA COMMENTS ON RALLY, EUROPEAN TOUR

PY221817 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0814 GMT 22 Nov 83

[By Albino Mallo]

[Text] Santiago, 22 Nov (EFE) -- Following its 18 November rally, the opposition Democratic Alliance [AD] will undertake a new kind of action -- public meetings.

AD President Enrique Silva Cimma spoke with EFE news agency shortly before leaving for Brussels, where he will attend the Socialist International meetings. His party, the Radical Party, is a full-fledged member of that organization.

Silva Cimma said that at the most recent rally, where he was the only speaker, a significant number of young people and a sizable portion of Chile's middle class were present.

Silva Cimma explained the absence of suburban residents at the rally by saying that "they cannot even afford to pay the us fare and they live too far away to walk," adding that the bus fare for two persons is equivalent to the price of 1 kg of bread.

Assessing the rally, Silva Cimma said that the government cannot remain aloof and that it will have to draw some conclusions. We feared that "if peaceful demonstrations have no effect at a given time, the people might lose their control, and the opposition leaders might even lose control of their supporters."

Silva Cimma believed that the people's participation will be much greater at public meetings than at rallies, "because the meetings will be held right on their doorsteps." The public meetings will be small-scale neighborhood or district meetings, at which the residents will discuss their problems and an AD representative will listen to their ideas and then report them to AD headquarters. "From a study of the problems reported, we will make a realistic assessment of the country's situation," Silva Cimma said.

The Radical Party president expressed the belief that through this new system of opposition actions "we will be drawing closer to the people, who will be their own spokesmen by voicing their concerns."

Silva Cimma admitted that large groups of communists were present at O'Higgins Park, but that "they did not undertake any party action at all." He is sure that they will also attend the public meetings and believes that "the opposition must be united in its will to oust the military government and attain democracy," because communism is a reality in the country, but he made it clear that "it is not a viable alternative for running the country."

During his trip to Europe, Enrique Silva Cimma will also visit Rotterdam, where he is to meet with groups of Chilean exiles, and the cities of Frankfurt and Colgone in the FRG, where he is to lecture.

On his way back, Silva Cimma will stop over in Buenos Aires to attend Raul Alfonsin's inauguration as president of the Argentine Republic as Alfonsin's personal guest.

CHILOE BISHOP REQUESTS DISMANTLING OF CNI

PY222110 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Relay from Chiloe]

[Text] Here is a report from (Christian Arismendi), press director of Radio Estrella del Mar of Ancud, Chiloe.

Ancud Bishop (Juan Luis Lisens) has requested the dismantling of the National Intelligence Center, CNI, and an end to the secret jails in Chile. Msgr (Lisens) made this statement during a program on Radio Estrella del Mar of Ancud, Chiloe. Thus, the bishop has joined in the calls for the dismantling of the CNI made by the bishops of Concepcion and Punta Arenas.

[Begin (Lisens) recording] If the CNI or its members act in a way that is not appropriate, I then must ask for its dissolution. [end recording]

Msgr (Lisens) explained that this does not mean that the Ancud Archbishopric is promoting hatred against CNI members. However, he emphatically stated that the existence of this organization in the country should come to an end. The Ancud bishop also called for an end to secret jails and tortures in Chile, and said that those CNI members who carry out these types of actions should not be allowed to remain in the CNI.

Police Official on Dissolution Requests

PY222127 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpt] General (Fernando Paredes Pizarro), the head of the Investigative Police Department, has said that those people who want to dissolve the Central Intelligence Center are the same people who plan and uphold criminal acts.

These remarks were made by the head of the Investigative Police Department during a recess of a siminar on improving homicide detention techniques that is being attended by 27 directors of Investigative Police Departments throughout the country.

UNION LEADER BUSTOS CHAMPIONS NONVIOLENCE

PY160315 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 Nov 83 p d3

[Interview granted by union leader Manuel Bustos to EL MERCURIO journalist Raquel Correa -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Doesn't it bother you, as a Chilean citizen, that the United States meddles in Chilean affairs and tells us how our domestic problems should be solved?

[Answer] We Chileans are well acquainted with U.S. interventionism. I would not call this the same thing. I think that it is the responsibility of democratic countries to help the Southern Cone countries in restoring their democratic systems. The United States is right when it asserts that the conditions for political stability in the Southern Cone are enhanced by democratic governments. However, the United States is responsible for what is happening in Chile today, so it can hardly remain aloof.

[Question] While irate voices are heard among the workers, Manuel Bustos keeps endorsing peaceful means; one could never imagine Manuel Bustos -- with his clear, straightforward look and his commitment to Christianity -- with a rifle in his hands.

[Answer] Peaceful means are the only means capable of providing a quick way for Chile to obtain democracy. I do not believe for a moment that armed struggle can provide political solutions for Chile, because armed struggle means destruction for our people. But all other means -- except armed struggle -- are legitimate for fighting the dictatorship.

[Question] What are these other means, protests and marches?

[Answer] Protests and marches are some of these means. There is also the possibility of working to achieve the proper conditions for a large nationwide strike. Because, in order to create new conditions, the people must paralyze the country orderly and peacefully. Commerce, truckers, taxi drivers, bus drivers, college associations, public utility companies, oil workers, coal workers, and copper workers must strike so that it will become clear to everyone, especially to those who are responsible for making decisions, that this situation cannot go on any longer.

[Question] Do you believe that peaceful means are being used effectively?

[Answer] I think that so far they have not been effective enough. But it must be taken into account that peaceful means were only recently applied in Chile. These means have a long way yet to go.

[Question] Going back to the dialogue between the government and the opposition, it is obvious that some achievements have been made.

[Answer] These are small achievements. The exile issue was not thoroughly resolved, only partially, and this partial solution is being applied at present. The political laws are being reviewed...based on Pinochet running the country until 1989. In order to discuss political laws there must be a pluaralistic parliament freely elected by the people, not handpicked. Rallies are authorized at the whim of the government, under unbelievable and aberrant conditions; that is, charging for every square meter that will be covered. At first, protests were not allowed. At that time, not even the word "protest" could be spelled out. Finally, the right to protest was granted, but a few days ago, in only a few hours, a law was enacted to punish those who call protests with imprisonment or banishment. In sum, a step forward is taken and then all kinds of obstacles are created to prevent one from walking any farther. In my opinion, it is imperative that we seek a political way out and a serious dialogue with the Armed Forces.

[Question] Should the dialogue with the opposition, which was started by Minister Jarpa, be definitely broken off?

[Answer] If the dialogue is undertaken based on maintaining the government as it is now, I do not see the point of continuing it. A dialogue only makes sense when it is aimed at reaching a consensus on how this country can return to a democratic system.

[Question] The protests were initially organized by the workers. Do you think that it was a mistake to turn over the leadership to the politicians?

[Answer] I think it was indeed a mistake. Unfortunately, after the tremendous blow dealt to the copper workers -- through the layoffs, the imprisonment of Rodolfo Seguel, and the removal of union leaders -- the workers' organizations did not have anyone to take their place. I am not against the struggle also being channeled through the political parties, but I think that many politicians have wrongly assessed the times in which they are living, and rather than striving for unity in their social protest actions, they have taken factional actions aimed at restructuring their political cadres, getting ready to take over power.

These politicans thought that the time was ripe, but it was far from ripe. Prior to any change there must be real consensus, a great unity. As I have already said, rather than talking about "democracy now," we should talk about "unity now" -- joint actions. There are many things left to do. First, the change of government; second, the transition to democracy -- which will not yet be a full democracy -- and then the transition when the people will really have to choose between the political options -- either alliances or single parties -- that they would prefer for the running of this country.

[Question] At this stage, should the workers isolate themselves? Should they disengage themselves from the politicians?

[Answer] No, it must be a joint action along with all other sectors of the country, because this is a political problem. The problem in Chile is one of social collapse and, because the government is not able to solve the existing social and political problems, then there must be a political solution, a solution that will begin with the installation of new men in La Moneda.

[Question] You are a Christian Democrat, but you have shown a preference for joining a workers organization that also includes Marxists, even communists.

[Answer] Of course. Workers are not judged by their political affiliations.

[Question] You have also said that the AD should be "on better terms" with the Communist Party. Shouldn't the politicians' political affiliations also be taken into account?

[Answer] I believe that it is a mistake to form scattered blocs, arranged by political groups, without coordination. Today's action calls for unity. It is imperative now that all social sectors -- among which, whether one likes it or not, there are communists -- coordinate social struggle actions. We must strive to achieve some sort of understanding.

[Question] Do you mean that, in your opinion, the AD should join the Communist Party or coordinate its actions with those of the democratic workers movement?

[Answer] At this time it is not possible to talk about an alliance in which communists participate.

[Question] Why not?

[Answer] Because the Communist Party has not clearly outlined its international strategy. It is still a party that depends on Moscow. It is still a party that endorses the invasion of Afghanistan, a party that backs Jaruzelski in Poland where they are harshly cracking down on the Solidarity union, and a party that claims that all means are legitimate in struggling against the dictatorship in Chile. It is my understanding that, by this, the Communist Party endorses armed struggle. And I say that armed struggle is not legitimate. It is necessary for the Communist Party to clarify its position.

BRIEFS

NEW ISRAELI AMBASSADOR -- Yesterday, David Efrati presented his credentials as the new Israeli ambassador to Chile to President Augusto Pinochet. [Summary] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 10 Nov 83 p 5 PY]

TRADE BALANCE, RESERVES, PAYMENTS -- The trade balance shows an $872-million surplus for the January-15 October period, according to Central Bank reports. Exports totaled $3,042,000,000, while imports amounted to $2,170,000,000. On the other hand, international reserves reached $1,956,000,000. Funds obtained from the IMF totaled $2,511,000,000. [Excerpts] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Nov 83 PY]

PRESIDENT'S BROTHER KIDNAPPED BY GUERRILLAS

FL231221 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] This is just in from Bogota, Colombia. United Press International quotes police as saying that Jaime Betancur, the brother of Colombia's president, was kidnapped last night in Bogota by a group of urban guerrillas. There are no further details on that word just in from Bogota, Colombia.

ELN Claims Responsibility

PA231212 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1155 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota, 23 Nov (EFE) -- A male voice identifying itself as a member of the Army of National Liberation (ELN) declared, in calls to the media, that the ELN kidnapped Jaime Betancur, the president's brother.

"We are holding Dr Jaime Betancur Cuartas," the anonymous voice said calmly, without giving any more details.

The state security organizations are attempting to clarify the incident, searching for some clue.

FOREIGN MINISTER LLOREDA DISCUSSES C.A. CRISIS

PA221909 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo has announced that the Contadora Group will increase its efforts to achieve a negotiated solution for peace in the Central American region.

The foreign minister returned from Washington, where he attended the OAS General Assembly, which affirmed the international support for the contacts between Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela with regard to the Central American conflict.

The foreign minister expressed the belief that the OAS meeting helped Colombia's plans to continue with its foreign policy, which has been recognized by the people. This policy gathered momentum when President Belisario Betancur proposed that Chile and Bolivia resume -- in Bogota -- the negotiations that will give the Bolivians an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

Lloreda Caicedo said, after conversations held with his American colleagues in Washington, that he is under the impression that there will be no war in Central America. Naturally, we must be prepared and exert ourselves to continue with the negotiations until a climate of confidence prevails among the Central American nations, Lloreda Caicedo pointed out.

Nevertheless, he deplored the fact that the American system does not have an organization with political clout to accomplish this mission. He admitted that the OAS must be reorganized and modernized so that it will have a better capacity for action.

PEACE COMMISSION OFFICIAL VIEWS AMNESTY

PA221537 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota -- Peace Commission President [as heard] John Agudelo Rios today made the following declaration on the occasion of the commission's first anniversary:

While it is true that amnesty did not bring us beneficial peace, nor, in addition, did we ever pretend peace could be achieved solely through this mechanism, it is also true that amnesty has yielded excellent results thus far.

Let us remember that amnesty, the lifting of the state of siege, and the elimination of the security statutes were the three conditions that most of the armed groups demanded before peace would be accepted.

Despite the fact that these demands were met, the groups as such did not accept the amnesty. They paid a high political price for their (?intransigency). Public opinion, which usually [words indistinct] sympathy, has generally either condemned the group or invited them to return to the path of democracy.

This is, possibly, the biggest success of the peace policy. In addition, more than 1,500 Colombians -- one of the associations of amnestied persons mentions more than 1,700 -- have benefited from the amnesty law, including those who have openly [words indistinct] and those who have done it secretly, which represents the remainder.

If the armed groups represent approximately 7,000 persons -- which is the most realistic figure -- this means that more than 20 percent of the Colombians who were either engaged in subversive activities or supported them have sought to benefit from amnesty. If we add to this the dialogue with the armed groups, which was interrupted several times, sometimes by the president and at other times by the commission he leads, I think that the country now has the right to believe not only that peace is possible, but also that it is not as far off as some tend to believe.

FOREIGN MINISTER VALENCIA ON OAS MEETING

PA221810 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez has reported to President Oswaldo Hurtado on the results of the 13th OAS General Assembly meeting.

Valencia met with the president yesterday morning. In addition to the report on the OAS meeting, the foreign minister and the president discussed the preparations for the upcoming conference. While in Washington, Valencia met with Latin American foreign ministers, who have welcomed the Ecuadoran initiative and stated their governments decision to participate in the conference, which is scheduled for this coming January.

Valencia also reported on the meeting he held with foreign ministers of the South American countries bordering the Pacific -- Colombia, Peru, Chile, and Ecuador, -- to discuss the problems of the South Pacific commission. The foreign ministers of the South American countries bordering the Pacific will meet again in Vina del Mar [Chile] in February, according to reports.

Foreign Minister Valencia also confirmed that President Hurtado will attend the inauguration of Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin. The two heads of state are scheduled to meet in Buenos Aires. Hurtado is expected to invite the new Argentine president to the continental meeting in Quito.

Hurtado's trip to Colombia has also been confirmed. He will analyze problems of the region and Central America with the Colombian head of state. The president will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Valencia on both trips.

HAVANA CITES ROLDOS' CONDEMNATION OF U.S.

FL230055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1913 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Ecuadoran Vice President Leon Roldos Aguilera expressed in Mexico City his condemnation of the United States for providing funds to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. He accused the United States of appointing itself protector of Latin America without any request to do so. He expressed his concern about the U.S. defense budget assigned to support and finance the counterrevolutionaries' actions against the Sandinist revolution. He added that the United States had assigned $24 million of its $254,800 million defense budget -- which is equivalent to slightly less than the Latin American external debt -- to finance operations against Nicaragua.

The Ecuadoran vice president referred to the efforts of the Contadora Group, and said Contadora merits full support. Our people honor and will honor the principles of proletarian internationalism.

BRIEFS

REGISTRATION OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES -- The presidential and vice presidential candidates of the Democratic Left, Rodrigo Borja Ceballos and Aquiles Rigail Santistevan, have stated at the Electoral Court that they are sure the Ecuadoran people will support them in the 1984 election. They were at the Electoral Court to register their names as aspirants to the executive branch of the government. Jaime Hurtado Gonzalez, the presidential candidate of the Democratic People's Movement who was at the Electoral Court for the same purpose, said: We will win in January 1984. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Nov 83 PA]

EDITORIAL VIEWS ABUSES OF STATE OF SIEGE RULE

PY222036 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Nov 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Irrational Situation in a State of Law"]

[Text] Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, a journalist from this newspaper, today completed 60 days under arrest. His arrest had been ordered by the nation's president under the provision of Article 79 of the Constitution, which empowers him, while the state of siege is in force, to order the imprisonment of persons who are suspected of participating in acts which prompted the imposition of the state of siege.

On several occasions we have stated that Article 79 is not to be interpreted as providing for punishment, but only for preventive and security measures. But it is more important to note that the state of siege does not grant authority to take actions that are not subject to any possibility of judicial review, especially in determining whether these arrests are related to the causes which prompted the imposition of the state of siege. The Supreme Court, however, has again given its verdict against such a review, thus maintaining the position it has consistently held. Consequently, as has happened and continues to happen in our country, detainees, by virtue of the exceptional powers of the state of siege, can be irrationally deprived of their freedom for years, without the slightest idea of how long it will take to resolve their cases and without being able to resort to any legal means to clarify their situation by raising questions in their favor. These questions could even be raised on the grounds provided by the constitutional norms on the state of siege. And this is happening in a state which boasts of its state of law.

Perhaps these problems would not be as serious as they are in practice had the state of siege represented a transitory situation as it did in the past and as it seems to be intended by the Constitution when it says that "the state of siege shall be limited in time." But, since the truth is that the state of siege has been promptly reinstated every 90 days for many years now, those problems can become quite serious for the persons involved. Furthermore, the intention of the state of siege has been distorted, and the imprisonments it entails are equivalent to definite penalties without time limitations. During that time the detainees are not allowed any legal recourse to find out why they have been deprived of their freedom or, if that is the case, to dispel the suspicions which led to their arrest. The long imprisonments also deprive them, if this is the case, of the opportunity to demonstrate that they have mended their ways or to prove that they are no longer a public menace. Quite simply, the state of siege should not be used to impose personal restrictions greater than those imposed through judicial sentences, or sentences out of proportion with the intended function of the state of siege, namely, to impose preventive or security measures, not punishments.

Unfortunately, the state of siege as a judicial rule has strayed greatly, indeed too much, from what it should be in our country. As a consequence, no one in our country, except the nation's president, can even begin to speculate about the fate of those who, like Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, are under arrest because of the protracted enforcement of the state of siege.

We, and before all the nation's government, most ponder these questions. Lest, not because of these defense methods, whose effectiveness is doubtful in view of examples that are there to be seen, the country will continue to veer away from principles that are fundamental to a democracy, to the point that the country will become intrinsically weaker and weaker in facing the challenges and threats which are the hallmark of the contemporary world.

ECONOMY MINISTRY 1984 BUDGET ANNOUNCED

PY222335 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 10 Nov 83 p A 4

[Excerpt] Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor revealed yesterday that the Economy and Finance Ministry's 1984 budget will be 5.3 trillion soles, and that 67 percent of it will be used to pay the foreign debt. He explained that 20 percent will be used for planned salary increases for 1984, and that the actual expenditues of the Economy and Finance Ministry itself will only be 1.4 percent of the budget. There are other expenditures which will also be covered by the budget. During a conversation with journalists upon leaving Congress, after explaining before a joint congressional committee his ministry's budget, Rodriguez Pastor said he is confident inflation will decrease in the next few months in comparison with the cost of living in October, which reached 4.9 percent.

Foreign Debt Payment Clarified

PY222155 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 10 Nov 83 p 14

[Excerpt] Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor announced yesterday that the servicing of the Peruvian foreign debt's amortization and interest rates will only absorb 27 percent of Peru's international exports and not 63 percent as originally contemplated by the international banks. He said: "This is the concrete result of the foreign support obtained through effort and fiscal discipline."

PRESIDENT RECEIVES NICARAGUAN MINISTER TEFEL

PY221413 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 21 Nov (AFP) -- President Fernando Belaunde received Nicaraguan Social Security Minister Reynaldo Antonio Tefel at Government Palace tonight.

Tefel, who arrived in Lima last Saturday, has come to explain to Peruvian Government authorities the situation in his country and to voice Nicaragua's gratitude for Peru's rejection of the possibility of armed intervention in Central America. Tomorrow the Nicaraguan minister will meet the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. He will also meet with the Lima archbishop, Javier Alva Orlandini, secretary general of the governing Popular Action party, and lima Mayor-elect Alfonso Barrantes.

Tefel Warns of Invasion

FL221512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, Minister Director of the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute, warned in Lima that if the United States invades Nicaragua it will find itself bogged down in a Central American Vietnam from which it will be defeated. After thoroughly denouncing invasion preparations by the government of Ronald Reagan, Tefel said that a direct military intervention by the United States against his country would possibly occur before the end of the year. He pointed out that the current occupant of the White House intends to demand the head of the Nicaraguan Revolution on a platter, in order to achieve his reelection as President of the United States. He further pointed out the necessity of a vigorous international solidarity movement to halt the warlike impetuosity of Reagan, whom he likened to a new Hitler who is endangering all mankind.

UK ENVOY ON FALKLANDS ISSUES, NUCLEAR BASE

PY230208 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The UK will not install a nuclear base in the Malvinas Islands, Charles Wallace, UK ambassador to Uruguay, told Radio El Espectador network. Wallace added that his country is a signatory of the Tlaltelolco Treaty. This treaty bans the installation of such bases anywhere in the continent. Asked first whether the British stance regarding the Malvinas Islands would worsen British relations with the rest of the Latin American countries, Wallace said:

[Begin recording] [Wallace] We acknowledge that Argentina has a claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, and we also acknowledge that most Latin American countries support the Argentine claim over them. As far as I know, there are very few countries in the world that have endorsed the conflict that broke out in April 1982 in order to forcibly reclaim the Malvinas Islands, and this is a very significant aspect to which we attach great significance as well. There are many countries that have endorsed the sovereignty claim at international forums or organizations. Most of these countries also have concluded that they concurred on a very specific point, the search for a peaceful solution to this conflict through international organizations such as the United Nations.

[Reporter] How do you think a peaceful solution to the Malvinas conflict could be found?

[Wallace] Our prime minister has already stated that there will be no negotiations as long as the sovereignty issue is involved. I know that much must be done before the negotiations start. We have already adopted some bilateral measures clearly indicating that we would like to improve relations with Argentina in the financial and commercial fields as well as in other fields. Therefore, this issue needs time because we must await the results of our measures, which have not yet obtained a response from the Argentine authorities.

[Reporter] Do you think that the fact that Argentina will have a democratic government headed by Raul Alfonsin could improve the negotiations?

[Wallace] The British Government has made public that a democratic government in Argentina would undoubtedly be a positive step. It has also expressed its hope that Argentina's democratic government will respect the democratic right of the Malvinas residents to have the government they desire.

[Reporter] Mr Ambassador, I would like to ask you one last question. There are rumors that a nuclear base could be installed in the Malvinas. If true, wouldn't this seriously hinder the negotiations?

[Wallace] I can categorically assert that we will not set up any such base, because Great Britain was one of the first European countries to sign the Tlaltelolco Treaty, which bans the installation of nuclear bases in the American Continent. We were among the first countries to sign and to ratify the treaty, as well as to sign Protocol No 1.

As is public knowledge, Great Britain has always observed the international treaties it has signed. Nuclear bases are categorically prohibited by the Tlaltelolco Treaty. [end recording]

AIR FORCE COMMANDER ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PY212130 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpt] During a ceremony commemorating the anniversary of the Military Aeronautics School, Air Force Commander in Chief Manuel Buadas stated that the Armed Forces will not try to stay in power forever. Here is a report by (Javier Lazarte) from El Espectador's mobile unit No 1.

[Begin (Lazarte) recording] Mobile unit No 1 is located outside the gate of the Military Aeronautics School near Pando, where Air Force Commander in Chief Manuel Buadas has just made important comments on Uruguay's present and future political situation.

As we have reported already, Lieutenant General Manuel Buadas stated that the Armed Forces do not intend to remain in power indefinitely. He also said that they will try to make the transition to democracy as fluid and as flexible as possible, adding that democracy is an objective not only of the Armed Forces but also of the Uruguayan people in general.

Lt Gen Buadas did not specify the date for the resumption of the political talks since, he said, the Armed Forces did not break them off. He said that the Armed Forces will study the conditions for resuming the talks. [end recording]

JOURNALISTS REQUEST FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

PY221427 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0213 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Rocha (Uruguay), 21 Nov (EFE) -- Today owners of the Uruguayan media "demanded" that the government "urgently restore freedom of press and allow free access to sources of information."

The congress of the "Organizations of the Media of the Interior" [Organizacion de la Prensa del Interior, OPI], which is formed by all newspapers edited in Uruguay outside Montevideo, decided to place the "demand" before the government.

After a 3-day meeting the owners of some 100 Uruguayan publications also decided to voice support for journalists who are also affected by the restrictive measures.

The owners of the newspapers reasserted that "the press activities are regulated by the country's laws and that it is the ordinary court's exclusive prerogative to apply them." Therefore, they "reject the interference of the military courts."

The OPI also requested that restrictions to exercise their profession be lifted and that journalists be respected as persons.

CONTADORA PEACE AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED 16 DEC

PA222307 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2053 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 22 Nov (DPA) -- The "Central American Peace Agreement" will be signed in Panama City on 16 December according to an announcement made today. This agreement comes within the framework of the Contadora Group. The announcement was made during a press conference by Contadora Group ambassadors Luisa Maria Leal from Mexico, Aquiles Certad from Venezuela, Gil Miller Purjo from Colombia, and Luis Carlos Noriega from Panama, who indicated that "the technical group that seeks means to implement the 21 items of the Document of Objectives of the Contadora Group will meet in Panama City on 2, 3, and 4 December. There will also be another meeting, to begin 14 December, that will end on 16 December with the signing of the "Peace Agreement."

The ambassadors have reported that the five Central American and the four Contadora foreign ministers will attend the meetings on 14, 15, and 16 December. Ambassadors Leal, Certad, Miller, and Noriega have explained that "the Contadora Group cannot solve everything. From now on it will require the Central American governments' political cooperation." "The Contadora Group, by itself, can achieve nothing. Specific decisions by the governments are required."

The ambassadors stressed that "the Contadora Group has worked earnestly and in a progressive manner. First there was the Cancun Declaration by the four presidents of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama) on 17 July 1983." According to the ambassadors, the next step was to draft the "Document of Objectives," which was signed by the five Central American governments. Later came the search for ways to implement every item of the Document of Objectives by the technical group. Finally, the "Peace Agreement" will be signed in December. The ambassadors recalled that the Contadora Group started working on Contadora Island on 8 January 1983 and said that the signing of the agreement will be the end of the first stage of the group's efforts for peace in Central America.

Speaking on behalf of the four ambassadors, Mexican Ambassador Luisa Maria Leal pointed out that "undoubtedly, there are priorities in the "Document of Objectives" for peace in the Central American area. These priorities include checking violence in Central America and preventing armed escalation and confrontations in each of the countries." She added: "I hope that the foreign ministers will have been authorized by their governments to sign this "Peace Agreement" by the time they arrive in Panama." The Mexican ambassador noted the considerable support offered to the Contadora Group by the United Nations and the OAS. Regarding the increase in military actions in the Central American area, they said that "this is worrisome. The Contadora Group must speed up its efforts. For this reason, also, the group's agenda was agreed upon for December. This agenda is to conclude with the signing of the document."

COSTA RICA

HAVANA NOTES PROTESTS ON U.S. TROOPS' ARRIVAL

PA221742 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The Association of Costa Rican Jurists has protested the upcoming arrival of U.S. troops in that country, and has called for a prompt pronouncement on this much-criticized issue by the Legislative Assembly. For its part, the National Liberation Party [PLN] has condemned foreign intervention in any country.

In response to the government's claim that U.S. personnel will engage in civil projects in Costa Rica, the jurists said that their nature as troops does not disappear simply because they will be involved in activities that differ from their original mission. The personnel will continue to be soldiers who have received military training. PLN youth leader Olga Marta Rodriguez, for her part, said that certain sectors are interested in starting a war in the area.

HAVANA ON SUPPORT FOR NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION

PA222000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The Costa Rican People's Revolutionary Movement [MRP] has endorsed that Central American country's international neutrality proclamation, stressing that it is urgent to realize this proclamation by controlling the counterrevolutionary groups established there.

In a communique released in San Jose, the MRP states that under the present circumstances, the neutrality proclamation expresses the current Costa Rican Government's commitment to keeping that nation outside the sphere of the warlike and aggressive plans of Ronald Reagan's government. The communique notes that this implies putting an end to the use of Costa Rican territory by the Somozist bands and by counterrevolutionary leader Eden Pastora. The document charges that official sectors in the United States are trying to drag Costa Rica into participating in the plans of aggression against Nicaragua.

Costa Rican Socialist Deputy Alvaro Montero Mejia has voiced a similar opinion, noting that in order for the neutrality policy to be genuine, the San Jose government must keep the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands under control.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY

Actions in Cabanas Department

PA220451 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Attention, heroic Salvadoran people. Our political-military campaign, "Yankee, Get Out of Grenada and Central America," is advancing victoriously. Today, 21 November, at 0300 paramilitary positions in Cuyantepeque, (Plan de Vida), (Las Montanas), and (Castillo) hamlets in Cabanas Department were attacked. Heavy fighting was carried out by the heroic revolutionary forces of the (Luis Adalberto Diaz) Detachment, totally annihilating [passage indistinct]. Cabanas Department is slowly being cleared of enemy positions by the continuous actions of our powerful people's army, achieving decisive victories in our "Yankee, Get Out of Grenada and Central America" campaign. The gains obtained by our heroic forces in the attack on the enemy posts in Cuyantepeque, (Plan de Vida), (Las Montanas), and (Castillo) were as follows: 8 G-3 rifles, 4 Czechoslovak rifles, 1 M-1 carbine, and a large quantity of ammunition. This is how we prepare to face and to defeat the imperialist intervention in our fatherland.

Quiet Restored in Anamoros

PA222114 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] According to the reports provided by military sources to the YSKL informative service -- and for those with relatives in Anamoros Province, 210 km northeast of San Salvador -- everything is now under control in the town of Anamoros, which was attacked by guerrilla groups last weekend. According to the initial reports, seven guerrillas lost their lives, and four civilians were killed in cross fire there last weekend. Today, infantry units backed by the Air Force and artillery have returned to the various sectors of Anamoros in search of rebel FMLN elements, in the course of a counterinsurgency operation to restore order in that town north of Santa Rosa de Lima.

Meanwhile, in Cabanas Department, the Armed Forces have also restored order and tranquility in the provinces of Villa Dolores, Villa Victoria and Tejutepeque, where the rebels also made incursions last weekend. The counterinsurgency operation, which involves some 2,000 troops patrolling the area, is succeeding, according to the military reports.

The Armed Forces today are continuing four counterinsurgency operations in various parts of the country, particularly in the departments of La Union, San Miguel, and Morazan, where the leftists also attacked this past weekend. Concerning the situation in Anamoros, the military men report that everything is now under the Armed Forces' control and that some of the soldiers who were in Anamoros have begun returning to their bases in northern La Union Department. A total of 13 injured soldiers were reportedly aided by the civilian population in Anamoros until troops arrived and transferred them to hospitals in the central zone.

Havana on FMLN Reports

PA230224 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The FMLN has reported that the guerrilla forces have considerably increased the territory under their control in the eastern part of the country following recent clashes in La Union, San Miguel, and Usulutan Departments. In La Union the rebels occupied the town of Anamoros last Sunday where they totally dismantled an Army company, which suffered 26 casualties and lost 135 soldiers as prisoners of war.

Only 5 days ago the Cazadores Battalion was severely impaired in Morazan in a clash that resulted in its suffering 92 casualties, including deaths and injuries, and having 50 of its members taken prisoner. A preliminary report broadcast by Radio Venceremos states that in the past 8 days the guerrilla forces have taken from the Salvadoran Army 218 rifles, 11 support arms, more than 80,000 rounds of ammunition of assorted caliber, and 185 prisoners. The insurgent forces have dislodged the Salvadoran regime's troops from their positions in the towns of La Montana, (Coyuxtepeque), and Cerro Cuervo, in San Vicente Department, and in Villa Dolores and Villa Victoria in Cabanas Department.

FMLN Reports 82 Enemy Casualties

PA230211 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. We are fighting the dictatorship on the Modesto Ramirez Central Front.

[Passage indistinct] Salvador Guerra reports on generalized clashes in the Tejutepeque, Jutiapa, Cinquera areas, as well as south of Tenancingo village in Cuscatlan and Cabanas Departments.

According to the war bulletin, on 19 November an enemy company was dislodged from Tejutepeque. Heavy fighting ensued and 10 soldiers were either killed or wounded. Forces of our vanguard units remained in Tejutepeque until 20 Novmeber. The enemy did not appear, despite its having launched a 2,000-man-strong offensive in the area. Clashes have extended throughout Tejutepeque, Cinquera, Jutiapa [passage indistinct] and the Airborne Battalion. Severe clashes occurred in [passage indistinct] Tablon south of Tenancingo village. The war bulletin reported that the intense clashes being experienced by the cen-ral front forces are part of the "All the People Willing to Defeat the Imperialist Aggression" revolutionary operation, which was begun on 30 October with the annihilation of the enemy positions in Tejutepeque, where we recovered 125 M-16 rifles and 18 support arms, including 1 120-mm mortar, and inflicted 72 casualties on the enemy ranks including dead and wounded.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY SETS ELECTION FOR 25 MARCH

PA230431 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0416 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Constituent Assembly agreed tonight to set the presidential election date in El Salvador for 25 March 1984. The majority of deputies decided that the president and vice president of the republic will be elected by the Salvadoran people on the fourth Sunday in March 1984.

CAPTURED FAL MEMBER CITES TRAINING IN BULGARIA

PA222153 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Communique from the Press Committee of the Armed Forces, COPREFA, no date given -- live or recorded]

[Text] (Alberto Salazar Palacios Cruz), one of 46 Armed Forces of Liberation, FAL, militants captured by the national police in various areas of San Salvador, has revealed that 400 Salvadoran extremists are being trained in political and terrorist techniques in Bulgaria. (Palacios Cruz) added that during his stay in Bulgaria he noted that terrorists of various Latin American nationalities are being trained in that country including Chileans, Peruvians, Venezuelans, Ecuadoreans, and Mexicans.

(Palacios Cruz) is a 46-year-old professor who joined the FAL in 1979 and was sent to Bulgaria to take a course in Marxist agitation and indoctrination at a political school in the capital city of Sofia. (Palacios Cruz) remained in Europe until July 1983. He entered El Salvador through Nicaragua on 1 October to assume the position of political commissioner of the FMLN in the eastern zone, under the pseudonym of Victor. His capture by the national police confirms once more that communist countries are carrying out terrorist aggression against the Salvadoran people.

MEETING OF 'MAJORITY GROUPS' ISSUES MANIFESTO

PA222155 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Nov 83 p 51

[Manifesto issued at the end of a meeting of representatives from several political parties and religious, economic, labor, scientific, and cultural groups in San Salvador on 12-13 November]

[Text] MANIFESTO OF THE MEETING FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY, AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IN EL SALVADOR

On 12-13 November 1983, in the city of San Salvador, we, the representatives of the country's majority groups and democratic forces (political, religious, economic, labor, scientific, and cultural groups, and the communications media) met with the basic objective of analyzing the current situation in our country, and of making suggestions that will contribute to overcoming the crisis.

The present conditions in El Salvador make it difficult to achieve peace, democracy, and social justice, which are necessary elements to strengthen the process of democratization, in the way in which it is understood and expected by the Salvadoran people.

THE PEOPLE'S ONLY ALTERNATIVE IS UNITY AND SOLIDARITY AMONG DEMOCRATIC FORCES

Today, more than ever, it is necessary to merge our efforts in a permanent struggle for peace, which we hope to achieve ourselves.

If our call is not heard today, reality will definitely separate us from the democracy we want, since, after a conscientious and impartial analysis of the situation in El Salvador, we must stress that the current crisis can be visualized as follows:

a) Disrespect for life, and permanent violation of human rights.

b) Bankruptcy of the national economy, with growing dependence on foreign aid.

c) The high unemployment rate.

d) The high cost of living

e) Stagnation and withdrawal from the achievements made through the 1979 insurrectional movement, particularly with regard to the agrarian reform, credit, and technical assistance policies which support the program, as well as agriculture in general.

f) A permanent freezing of salaries.

g) A drop in the price of traditional export products in international markets.

h) Polarization of social differences, and an increase in violence as a result of the confrontation between the extreme right and the extreme left, which results in the claiming of innocent victims.

i) Greater intervention by negative foreign forces in Salvadoran internal problems and affairs.

j) A growing political vacuum, which causes uncertainly to increase and enhances the possibility of an arbitrary interruption in the democratization process.

k) Fear among the people resulting from threats and murders carried out by the death squads, aimed at individuals and members of progressive and democratic institutions, such as religious and professional organizations, labor unions, cooperatives, universities, communications media, political parties, and other groups.

l) Visible complicity by extreme-right minorities, under the patronage of their imagined political and professional fronts.

m) Stagnation and regression of the democratization process that began in March 1982, a trend that threatens the limited political arena created at the time.

n) Deterioration of moral values, and a bold increase in corruption of all social levels, particularly in the three branches of public administration.

WHAT WE WANT, AND WHAT WE WILL DO

1. Create a Pluralist Council, with the participation and representation of the various democratic forces in the country, whose main function will be channeling actions toward the achievement of the three fundamental objectives of this national encounter, namely peace, democracy, and social justice in El Salvador.

2. Seek and promote a national dialogue that will enable us to contribute ideas and solutions in order to solve the grave crisis affecting the nation.

3. Demand and exercise pressure to ensure compliance with the commitment of holding general elections no later than March 1984.

4. Support all rational actions that may contribute to the country's democratization and pacification.

5. Demand from the Armed Forces -- in compliance with its constitutional duties -- immediate control over the death squads, which are the true obstacle to peace in El Salvador.

6. Support the efforts of the Regional Secretariat of the San Jose Permanent Democratic Encounter [Secretaria Regional del Encuentro Democratico Permanente de San Jose].

7. Support the efforts of democratic forces such as the Contadora Group, which seek peaceful solutions to our problems and to regional problems.

8. Condemn the intervention and meddling of foreign powers in our internal affairs, since this is in violation of the principle of self-determination of peoples and further increases the country's indebtedness.

9. Demand respect for our sovereignty and the establishment of just prices in international markets for our export products.

10. Demand from the deputies of the Constituent Assembly compliance with their electoral promises to include in the Constitution the just demands of popular organizations, particularly with regard to agrarian reform.

11. Achieve solidarity with the top leaders of the Catholic Church, who provide orientation and truth, the reasons for which some are trying to gag them.

12. Promise, in an act of faith and commitment, to struggle constantly through civic and peaceful means toward making our fatherland a haven of peace, democracy, and social justice.

13. Pray to God so that hatred among brothers may come to an end and so that irrational evil forces that direct the actions of the death squads and the guerrillas may be stopped once and for all.

CONSEQUENTLY:

We commit ourselves to struggle for the country's process of democratization by supporting the realization of the upcoming elections as the path for the political, social, and economic reorientation of El Salvador.

The signatories of this manifesto represent 1.5 million Salvadorans who are members of over 80 organizations belonging to the various democratic sectors participating in this encounter.

Organizers of the Event: AGEPYM [General Association of Public and Municipal Employees], AMIES, ANAS [?Assocation Nacional de Anunciantes Salvadorenos], APRES [Association of Salvadoran Professionals], AD [Democratic Action], AG, ANC, CONAES, CCS [Salvadoran Peasant Federation], SGT, FECCAP, Managers, Kiosks, PDC [Christian Democratic Party], STIUSA [Union of United Textile Industries, Inc.], UPD [Democratic Popular Unity]

VENCEREMOS NOTES STATUS OF 'AHUAS TARA' EXERCISE

PA210016 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The culminating phase of the "Ahuas Tara II" Yankee-Honduran maneuvers began on 19 November. The Yankee's 128th Division and the puppet Army's 4th Infantry Brigade are participating in these maneuvers, which include landing exercises on a Central American coast to annihilate alleged guerrilla positions. There are currently some 10,000 Yankee soldiers in Honduras, and there is also a Yankee military base where soldiers from the region are being trained. In addition, Honduras has become a sanctuary for criminal, terrorist bands financed by Ronald Reagan to attack the people of Nicaragua. Alvarez Martinez and Suazo Cordova sold the sovereignty of Honduras for a few, dirty, miserable dollars.

What is the meaning of the presence of thousands of Yankee soldiers in Honduras? What is the meaning of the increasingly aggressive maneuvers known as "Ahuas Tara"? Reagan's words are very clear. He is speaking the language of war, aggression, and intervention. The process of aggression against our peoples has begun. Interventionism continues closing in. Does this frighten our people? No. Our people are preparing to face, to resist, and above all to defeat the invaders. This is not mere rhetoric, poetry, or empty phrases. This is the truth. Nothing can offend a people more than the sight of an invading army committing crimes in its homeland. Nothing can offend a people more than a foreign intervention. Vietnam is proof of this. The gringos had to leave Vietnam with their tails between their legs. Vietnam put the gringos in their place. Here in Central America, we will also defeat them, because we are armed, and we will continue arming, because we love our homeland; because we know how to fight; because we are a victorious and capable revolutionary army, a guerrilla army; because we know the terrain; and because we have honor. The intervention will be defeated. We will win!

FMLN CHARGES ARMY COMMANDERS WITH WAR CRIMES

PA201332 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Our people strongly demand the investigation, trial, and punishment of the systematic violations of human rights by the Salvadoran genocidal army. Our people demand the immediate pullout of the 80 Yankee advisers from our country, and point out that the Army's criminal attitude is part of the training and advice from these 80 professionals of death. We specifically point out [General Carlos Eugenio] Vides Casanova, [Colonel Rafael] Flores Lima, [Lieutenant Colonel Domingo] Monterrosa, [Colonel Adolfo] Onecíforo Blandon, (Luis Mariano Turcios), [Colonel] Jaime Flores, [Colonel] Nicolas Carranza, [Colonel] Juan Rafael Bustillo, and other top-ranking officers of the fascist high command as being war criminals and responsible for the genocide being carried out against the Salvadoran people.

Yankees, get out of El Salvador and Central America!

CORRECTION TO CAPTURE OF ARMY COMPANY CLAIMED

The following correction to the item headlined "Capture of Army Company Claimed" in the 21 November Latin America DAILY REPORT on page P 7 is supplied from (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 November 1983:

Third paragraph, lines one and two should read: ...escaped. This has been possible because the FMLN has started to apply new tactical procedures that allow us to achieve complete victories. The final results... (providing indistinct passage)

Third paragraph, penultimate line should read: ...7.62 caliber bullets. We took 135 prisoners of war and killed 12. Lieutenant Murcia, the... (rewording, supplying omitted words)

Fourth paragraph, from line three: ...Hilario Romeo Argueta, Severo Ventura Rodriguez, Juan Alberto Flores, Antonio Melendez Ruiz... (providing indistinct surnames)

Fourth, paragraph from line four should read: ...Bonilla del Cid, Luis Ramon Campos Villatoro, Jose Antonio Sandoval Perez, Hilario Cruz Umanzor, Rodolfo Mejia, Carlos Sorto Castillo, and Luis Flores Ruiz. (providing indistinct surnames and correction names and surnames)

Fifth paragraph, from line one should read: As of now we hold the dictatorship responsible for any act committed against these soldiers. This is a great victory for the Salvadoran people. The Rafael Arce Zablah's last two operations have produced the following results: 218 rifles and 11 support weapons taken, 34 killed, 185 taken prisoners of war, and more than 80,000 rounds of 7.62 and 5.56 caliber ammunition captured. The lack of ability of the forces of the dictatorship and the failure of the Yankee tactics are increasingly evident. To the extent that U.S. imperialism becomes increasingly involved, providing more weapons and training more troops for the dictatorship, the latter loses more weapons and more of its soldiers are taken prisoners of war. To the extent that the war is carried out, the Salvadoran people have been defeating the enemy's strategies and tactics, to the point that their final defeat is becoming imminent. If the Yankees... (providing passage lost during break in transmission and indistinct passage)

Antepenultimate paragraph, penultimate line should read: ...November 1983 in the town of Concepcion Batres, Usulutan Department. United... (clearing queried word and supplying omitted words)

Penultimate paragraph, from line two should read: ...Medrano, Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Commander Ana Sonia Medina, Commander Ana Guadalupe... (providing indistinct names and surnames)

GUATEMALA

OAS RIGHTS COMMISSION MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

PA212243 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Guatemala has accepted the recommendations on respect for human rights in our country which were made in the 13th General Assembly Session of the OAS in Washington. The recommendations were based on the reports presented to the OAS by members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission(CIDH) who recently visited Guatemala at the invitation of the government. Our special correspondent (Byron Cullen) reports on this.

[Begin recording] Today the CIDH presented its annual report to the OAS. The report lists countries violating human rights which include El Salvador, Suriname, Paraguay, Haiti, and others. Regarding Guatemala, the commission analyzed the actions of the Rios Montt government. It criticized and strongly condemned the creation and operation of the special courts, but expressed satisfaction that current government of General Mejia Victores has eliminated them. It also stated that Gen Mejia Victores' decision to hold elections in 1984 and the March convocation to elections are both positive events. It indicated that this will improve Guatemala's political, social, and economic situation.

The CIDH made specific recommendations to Guatemala on the basis of its conclusions. It recommended that the Guatemalan Government adopt the following measures. Investigate and arrest with the full rigor of the law those responsible for the grave violations of respect for and right to life and personal security which occurred before and after 23 March 1982, undertake a review of the cases brought before the special courts, even those that concluded with a ruling that has been executed, take measures to stop immediately repression in rural areas and to investigate and punish with the full rigor of the law those responsible for the slaughter of peasants and Indians in those areas, take the necessary measures to stop the kidnappings and disappearances of individuals and investigate and punish those responsible for those actions, appoint a special commission of Guatemalan lawyers with sufficient power to undertake investigations to clear up the cases of disappearances and recommend prosecution of those responsible for those cases.

The commission indicated that necessary measures must be established to end the difficulties between the government and the Catholic Church in order to prevent the religious polarization that led to the (removal) of the Rios Montt government. To this end the government should adopt such measures as returning Catholic Church properties -- duly restored -- in Quiche, a (revision) of the laws on foreigners to preclude their use as a means of illegitimate pressure on foreign priests, and preventing government (sponsorship) of those who profess a specific religious faith. It also recommended that the government adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the broadest possible freedom for political parties to organize and operate their adequate representation in the Guatemalan institutions and the holding of general elections within the established timetable.

HAVANA ON RECENT GUERRILLA ACTIONS IN SOLOLA

PA221916 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Colonel Luis Alfonso Rebulli Capelli, commander of the military base in the departmental capital of Solola, in western Guatemala, was killed during a guerrila attack on the garrison there. In addition, one soldier was killed and five others were injured during this action.

In Solola Department the rebels laid ambushes, set fire to several military vehicles, and harassed Army patrols near the localities of San Lucas and Santiago Atitlan.

HAVANA CITES PROTESTANT MISSIONARY ON PERSECUTION

PA230230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] In the Costa Rican capital, Protestant missionary John Anderson denounced the persecution to which religious persons are subjected in Guatemala, where he recently spent 3 weeks. He said that in only the last 3 months, 11 pastors, as well as other Protestant religious persons, have disappeared in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARY COMMENTS ON OAS MEETING

PA221708 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica by an unidentified reporter on 21 November; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Paz Barnica] I returned yesterday from the OAS General Assembly meeting in Washington. At that meeting, a resolution supporting the Contadora Group effort to achieve peace in Central America was unanimously approved.

The five Central American and four Contadora Group foreign ministers met there to continue discussing the subject of peace efforts in the area. I believe that the meeting was very positive for several reasons. First, because the Central Americans assumed the responsibility for finding a solution to the Central American crisis, with valuable assistance from the Contadora Group, of course. But it is up to the five Central American governments to prepare, within a general and regional context, drafts of treaties on political issues, democracy, security, cooperation for economic and social development, and mechanisms for international verification and control.

I believe it was very important to have adopted these measures, particularly to have established a schedule of negotiations for beginning the second phase of the Document of Objectives -- the multilateral negotiations phase -- rather than asking the four Contadora Group countries to prepare a draft to present to the five Central American foreign ministers so that they can make suggestions or changes.

A schedule was prepared. Advisers and experts of the nine countries will meet in Panama in early December to prepare a draft. Then, on 14, 15, and 16 December, the nine foreign ministers will meet to begin the negotiations phase, within a multilateral framework.

We trust that we can achieve a peaceful solution in the near future. This is what the Central American people want.

[Reporter] What can you tell us about the government delegation that will be going to the United States soon?

[Paz Barnica] This delegation will visit Washington at the request of President Roberto Suazo Cordova. It will be a high-level delegation that will discuss matters related to bilateral relations between the United States and Honduras.

[Reporter] Who will comprise this delegation?

[Paz Barnica] It will be comprised of the foreign secretary, the secretary of the presidency, the head of the Armed Forces, the finance and public credit secretary, the president of the Central Bank of Honduras, the adviser of the Economic Commission, and Honduras' ambassador to Washington.

[Reporter] What subjects will you discuss?

[Paz Barnica] Subjects related to bilateral relations between Honduras and the United States -- economic, technological, and financial cooperation. We will also analyze the Central American situation, with the intention of strengthening democratic institutions and securing a stable peace within a general and regional framework, as well as discuss matters related to Central American security and Honduras' defense, with peaceful and democratic objectives in mind.

SIX FSLN MISKITO FISHERMEN REPORTED ARRESTED

PA220429 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 21 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] Six Miskitos, allegedly members of the FSLN, were arrested on 6 November in Concepcion de Maria, Choluteca Department, according to a police source. The Nicaraguan Miskitos, according to the source, are from Puerto Cabezas, from where they came by boat impersonating fishermen.

The six Sandinists entered our country on 2 November near Concepcion de Maria after leaving their boat on the bank of the Segovia River. They were captured by the Department of National Investigations in Choluteca Department 4 days later, when their origin was determined. They were brought to Tegucigalpa for questioning, where the police determined that they were in Honduras to obtain information about the location of various Honduran military camps.

Unofficial sources said that today the police will present them to the press, so that they can explain for themselves their purpose in Honduras.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY CLASHES IN COUNTRY

FDN Reportedly Kills 493

PA230126 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 22 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] The Clandestine Radio 15 September, which broadcasts from the mountains of Nicaragua, reported in its latest regular broadcasts that during the first half of November Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] task forces clashed with the Sandinist Army, killing nearly 200 and wounding more than 195. The Nicarao task force carried out its activities in Palacaguina, Telpaneca, Ciudad Antigua, and San Fernando, in Nueva Segovia Department, engaging the enemy nine times, killing 160 Sandinists and wounding 60. The task force suffered 9 dead and 18 wounded.

The Rafael Herrera task force carried out its activities east of the banks of Coco River and engaged the enemy twice, killing 133 and wounding 35. The task force suffered 1 dead and 6 wounded. It also downed 2 FAS [Sandinist Air Force] planes in the Tunawalan and Las Nubes areas.

In addition, the Diriacem task force, after completely routing the enemy in its Ensular Barracks at Santa Maria de Pantasma, fought in El Jiquelite and at a place know as "El Prisionero," inflicting on the enemy a large number of casualties and later retreating to the supply areas of its region. This force has reported only one wounded and has asserted that the man will return to combat again in the next few days.

The rebel station also announced that r..liable sources have told FDN intelligence services that the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] Battalion of the 283d Brigade in the El Naranjo area in central Zelaya Department is encountering serious problems that have demoralized the battalion. The men being recruited by the battalion for military service have lost all fear and will no longer accept orders from the international communists that lead them.

Report on Cardenas Ridiculed

PA222046 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] A report by the Spanish [as heard] news agency ACAN-EFE, datelined Managua, states that troops of the ill-named Sandinist People's Army have reported 8 dead and more than 20 wounded in the attack against the village of Cardenas, in southern Nicaragua. Ivan Tercero, commander of the Managua regime's troops in the south, said that approximately 200 rebels launched a suprise early-morning attack on the military garrison in Cardenas. That military post has been attacked by the rebels several times in the past few months. The government reported that 4 rebels were killed. Newsmen were shown 4 bodies.

After a previous attack on Penas Blancas, the government also displayed bodies, half draped in uniforms, to foreign newsmen. These bodies were not accepted by ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] as part of its casualty counts. These were dead militiamen who were killed in the attack, and who the regime tried to pass off as rebels who had been killed in the action.

ARDE had not yet issued a war bulletin on the Cardenas and La Libertad clashes, in which heavy weapons were used against the military installations, virtually destroying the station as well as nearby dwellings. ARDE spokesmen reported that the Cardenas and La Libertad actions were followed with actions in Rio Maiz, El Castillo, (Murrillo), El (Putaturro), La (Tronca), and other sites, numbering a total of 10 in southern Nicaragua, as part of an intensification of the operations in the south, now that the weather has changed for the better. ARDE has stated that it never keeps its casualties a secret, and that it pays tribute to its fallen combatants, while the totalitarian regime distorts information on its number of dead, and, in some instances, insults their memory by trying to pass them off as rebel casualties.

One of the leading spokesmen of the groups that are operating in the north recently said that the morale of the troops of the Nicaraguan Government was at a very low level, which facilitates the efforts of the democratic rebellion in its struggle against the nine commissars. It also makes the possibility of an armed intervention by U.S. Marines less likely.

ARDE has begun to report on last week's military operation in the south, including information on ambushes against military vehicles, surprise attacks on military garrisons, harassment operations, and effective advances inside Nicaragua.

[illegible]ne Killed In Jinotega

PA221547 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Nine former Somozist guards were annihilated yesterday when they entered a camp that had been mined by the Sandinist People's Army. The Somozists were planning to attack a Nicaraguan border post north of Jalapa. Defense Ministry spokesmen said that the group of contras came from Honduras. They were killed by an explosion when they entered a mine field, while approaching the border post to carry out the attack. We have proved once more to the counterrevolutionaries that they will not be allowed to enter. They will find this type of response, and a nation that is determined to defend its sovereignty at all times.

Pastora Task Force Repulsed

PA221731 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The newspaper BARRICADA today reported that a task force from the traitor Eden Pastora Gomez' group, composed of more than 150 counterrevolutionaries who came from Costa Rica, was repulsed on Friday, 18 November, by troops of the Sandinist People's Army. The force was advancing to attack Rio San Juan. The newspaper points out that the counterrevolutionaries were repulsed during fighting on Friday morning. They suffered eight dead, and were forced to flee in the face of the Sandinist forces' onslaught.

Captain Bosco Centeno, commander of the border guard troops in Special Zone No 3, told BARRICADA that the traitor Pastora has made plans for his mercenaries to establish a position within Nicaraguan territory, with the intention of attacking Nueva Guinea. The newspaper added that the Sandinist combatants inflicted 10 casualties on the counterrevolutionary forces of the traitor Pastora during another clash, which took place in San Miguelito, a town located on the shores of Lake Cocibolca. The leader of that counterrevolutionary group, who was killed in the fighting in San Miguelito, was Martin Lopez, also known as "Robinson." He operated in the zone.

The counterrevolutionaries withdrew to Costa Rican territory, and are deploying new contingents to attack Nicaragua, an open provocation in view of the Costa Rican Government's decision to remain neutral, BARRICADA reported.

Havana on Repelling Attacks

PA222142 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army and the Nicaraguan Territorial Militias repelled two counterrevolutionary groups that entered from Costa Rica, where they returned after losing 18 men. According to Captain Bosco Centeno, chief of the Border Guard troops of Special Zone No 3, the invaders were intercepted at two points in Rio San Juan Department, on the border with Costa Rica. He added that leader Martin Lopez, known as Robinson, was among the counterrevolutionaries killed.

Centeno added that, in open violation of Costa Rica's proclamation of neutrality, members of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance are concentrating in various parts of Costa Rica's territory to continue attacking Nicaragua. He said that there are hundreds of counterrevolutionaries in (Hacienda La Chalupa), which has a landing strip from which planes take off over Nicaraguan objectives; in Las Mercedes Hill; and in the area of (La Victoria). All of these places are located in Costa Rican territory, a few kilometers from the Nicaraguan border.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, has charged that last Sunday former Somozist guardsmen operating from Honduras attacked two Nicaraguan border posts. The ministry stressed that this type of criminal action is part of the U.S. Government's plans to sponsor a larger-scale conflict between the two countries.

NOTES SENT TO UN WARN U.S. AGAINST AGGRESSION

PA221352 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations -- By sending three communiques to the UN Security Council, Nicaragua has warned the U.S. Government against attempting to justify aggression under the repeatedly stated pretext that it wants to save its citizens, diplomatic circles at the United Nations believe.

The first Nicaraguan document states that, if the current situation takes a turn for the worse, the Nicaraguan authorities will guarantee the security of all foreign citizens, including those of the United States. The other two notes refer to armed land and naval attacks carried out in recent days by members of the Honduran Army. The notes point out that, despite the dangerous attacks to which they were subjected, the Nicaraguan Armed Forces did not respond to these acts of aggression, in order not to give the enemies of peace a pretext for launching an overt war against Nicaragua.

The Latin American diplomatic circles at the United Nations feel that the Nicaraguan notes were very appropriate, because in the halls of that organization, it is no secret that both Tegucigalpa and Washington want a pretext to invade Nicaragua.

Havana Notes Messages to UN

PA221930 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Nicaragua has sent the UN Security Council three documents that banish any U.S. justification for invading that Central American country. One of the documents, addressed to the UN Security Council presidents, refers to a meeting held in Managua between Interior Minister Tomas Borge and U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton, during which the latter was advised about the measures that the Nicaraguan Government has adopted to guarantee the safety of all foreign citizens.

The other two notes sent by the Nicaraguan Government refer to armed land and naval attacks that Honduran troops have carried out against Nicaragua in the past few days. According to the documents, the Sandinist armed forces have not responded to these provocations.

In Latin American diplomatic circles at the United Nations, these Nicaraguan notes are regarded as a wise move, because it is no secret in the halls of the headquarters of that organization that both Washington and Tegucigalpa want a pretext to invade Nicaragua, and are even considering the possibility of Honduras staging an attack against itself for that purpose.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS HONDURAN ATTACK

PA221938 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent another protest note to Honduras. Information received this morning indicates that former Somozist guards, supported by members of the Honduran Army, attacked the Nicaraguan border post of Murupuchi last Sunday, between 1000 and 1115. The information received adds that on the same day, at approximately 1500, counterrevolutionaries launched another act of aggression from Honduras against the Nicaraguan border post of Santo Tomas del Norte, Chinandega Department. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry yesterday made another protest to the Honduran Government.

JUNTA MEMBERS MEET VISITING MEXICAN CONGRESSMEN

PA221620 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The ties of friendship between the Mexican and Nicaraguan Governments and peoples were reaffirmed last night at a meeting between members of the government junta and a delegation of Mexican congressmen currently visiting Nicaragua. The meeting was held at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua. Those in attendance included Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta; junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas; Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman; and Mexican Ambassador Augusto Gomez Villanueva.

Commander Ortega told the Mexican parliamentarians that he was grateful for their visit, which reaffirms the existing ties of solidarity, especially at these difficult moments for our peoples. For his part, Ambassador Gomez Villanueva responded by saying that he was grateful to the Nicaraguan Government for naming a boulevard after General Lazaro Cardenas last Sunday. He said that they regard this as a testimony to the affinity between their common goals of achieving the independence and freedom of their peoples.

FDN'S MIKE LIMA: SANDINIST TROOPS 'DEMORALIZED'

PA220420 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Nov 83 p 8

[Exclusive interview with FDN leader Mike Lima, "somewhere in the mountains of Nicaragua," date not given]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Forces, which is struggling against the Sandinist regime, considers victory imminent since the opposing Army is in a difficult logistical situation and suffering from low morale, according to Mike Lima, commander of the "Diriagen" Task Force that is fighting in the mountains near Jinotega. "The situation of the Sandinist Army is so bad that we cannot even obtain military gear when the freedom commandos defeat it, since its fallen soldiers are often not even wearing boots. Therefore, it is impossible to take advantage of if for logistical support," said Mike Lima.

When asked where the report of his death at the hands of the Sandinist troops had originated, he said: "That is a Sandinist ploy. They are so demoralized by the defeat we are inflicing on them that they also claim that our troops are Somozist guards."

He also denied that they are operating from Honduras. "As you can see, this is not Honduran territory. That is a Sandinist invention to seek help from other countries, whereas we seek the help only of the Nicaraguan people. This is how we supply ourselves, that is, with the military equipment we obtain from the officers we kill. As I told you, the soldiers are poorly equipped," he told our journalist. He added that they are not even fighting at border points and cited the victory achieved in Pantasma, near the center of Nicaragua in Jinotega Department. "We cannot survive anywhere else because we are Nicaraguan people and we live and fight beside the people."

Regarding reports that they are obtaining help from the CIA, he said that it is not important where the aid comes from since the people want to liberate themselves. They are tired of the rationing of food and clothing, the compulsory attendance of political rallies, and the war against the church. The desire for freedom is so great that everyone is prepared to sacrifice and to receive aid from friendly countries. All aid is welcome.

Mike Lima spoke enthusiastically of the victory achieved by his forces in Pantasma, "where we hit all their military positions, exposing their lies since everyone then realized that we are fighting against a vanguard of communists and executioners of the Nicaraguan people."

"They cannot defeat us because we represent the people, and they forcefully recruit youths or deceive them into doing Patriotic Military Service by telling them that foreigners are coming to fight here, when it is in fact the Nicaraguan people who are fighting. The people are capable of defeating these Sandinists who are now mismanaging the country. We do not need foreign forces," concluded Mike Lima during a short interview with this newspaper.

INTERNATIONALISTS REPORTEDLY LEAVING EN MASSE

PA222135 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] We have received a confirmed report that many foreigners of different nationalities, who the people term internationalist bums, have begun to leave the country in a hurry. Bulgarians, Argentines, Czechoslovaks, and East Germans have packed their bags and have begun to bid farewell to the members of the totalitarian regime -- reportedly because they fear the consequences of a rebel attack or a U.S. invasion.

Some 2,000 Cuban teachers were recently evacuated by Cubana de Aviacion, much to the chagrin of the totalitarian government members. Political observers said that this represents a certain cooling of Fidel's relations with the commissars who remain in power in Managua. Apparently the Grenada experience has convinced the communists that these internationalist bums will either be attacked by victorious rebel forces -- whose onslaught is expected by Christmas -- eliminated by a virtual invasion, or annihilated by the people's anger in a definite rebellion in Nicaragua.

The myth of Cuban invincibility in Angola, Zaire, and other countries has been recently minimized; it should become even more reduced in the final war that will bury the nine in Nicaragua. The Managua government is gulping desperately for air, through a national dialogue with forces which support it and [words indistinct], in addition to independent sectors. However, the first call failed because members of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board did not attend.

ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES IN COSTA RICA REPORTED

PA222026 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The Voice of Sandino monitoring system has picked up Costa Rican broadcasts reporting the arrival of 500 families in Costa Rica. These families are fleeing from the terror established by the nine traitors. According to the broadcasts, the families have stated that the hordes were threatening them in order to force them to join the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees] and the unpopular so-called militias, using as a pretext the false argument of defending the fatherland from Yankee intervention. Meanwhile, the nine, like ostriches, try to hid the fact that they are attempting to impose intervention from the other empire, the USSR, which has led our brothers to chaos and despair.

We affirm that this type of interventionism is even more alientating. Msgr Pablo Vega said, correctly, that in the face of Yankee aggression, a Cuban-Soviet invasion is much more ignominious. Despite Nicaragua's abject poverty, the repressive government of the nine pro-Soviets keeps its military garrisons fully stocked with arms in order to continue its expansionist policies at the expense of the hunger of an entire people.

Our ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] combatants assisted the refugees in their trek through the mountains. These people abandoned everything in order to find peace and to flee from the savagery to which they are subjected by the totalitarian regime, which does not even respect children, in its efforts to include them in the subservience to Soviet imperialism. The refugees were received by the Costa Rican Red Cross, which gave them the necessary care and transported them to the Tilaran refugee camp. Meanwhile, our armed struggle continues in the effort to do away with the nine dictators, the nine degenerates, in the same way that we struggled against Somozism in the past.

HAVANA NOTES H. ORTEGA'S DENUNCIATION OF U.S.

FL221258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Humberto Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the FSLN and Nicaragua's defense minister, after visiting several sections of Managua where fortifications are being prepared has given a press conference at which he accused the United States of worsening the situation in Central America. He said that the Reagan administration is intensifying aggressive threats against Nicaragua and is causing the failure of the Contadora Group's efforts to avoid war in the region.

Humberto Ortega pointed out that the government in Washington had surrounded Nicaragua with U.S. warships and has sent thousands of Marines to Honduras in hopes of taking advantage of the first opportunity to carry out an armed intervention against the Sandinist revolution. The Nicaraguan leader pointed out that, under the cover of Honduran-U.S. military maneuvers, large military forces are being concentrated which are capable of undertaking a combined offensive operation.

HAVANA CITES RAMIREZ MERCADO ON CONTADORA

PA220432 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said that he is confident that an agreement to guarantee peace and security in Central America will be achieved within the Contadora Group.

The Nicaraguan leader added that those agreements should include the departure of all foreign military troops and advisers from Central America and a reduction in the region's armed forces.

After summarizing aggressive actions against Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez Mercado noted that his country has not left the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, and is legally a part of subregional economic and political structures. Not taking us into account in CONDECA decisions, he said, would be like not taking us into account in the decisions of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration and the Treaty of Central American Economic Integration.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL -- Mohammed Payrovi, Nicaragua's first official ambassador from Iran, arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua at 1920, accompanied by his family. He has recently presented his credentials to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 16 Nov 83 PA]

SWEDISH DELEGATION -- Seven leading members of the Swedish National Federation of Social Democratic Women today arrived in Nicaragua to strengthen their active solidarity with Nicaragua. They were met at the airport by Glenda Monterrey, secretary general of the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women,and (Ivonne Siu), secretary for international relations of that organization. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Nov 83 PA]

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES -- Second Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar, who is coordinator of the State Security Council, has reported that 400 Nicaraguan refugees entered Costa Rica yesterday through its northern border. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 83 PA]

BULGARIAN CREDIT -- Vladimir Perez Leiva, minister-director of the Natural Resources and Environment Institute, has reported that the Bulgarian Government has approved a $900,000 line of credit for the institute. The credit will be used to reorganize settlements in the area of Nueva Guinea, to conduct a study on areas that will undergo reforestation or will be used to produce basic grains; and to conduct an inventory of the local forests. [Summary][Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Nov 83 PA]

NEW MILITIA BATTALION -- During the commemoration of the seventh anniversary of Carlos Fonseca's death, the people of Bluefields presented the Nicaraguan Government with a Sandinist People's Militia battalion. Civil Defense brigades were also organized as part of the commemoration. [Excerpt] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Nov 83 p 7 PA]

'OUR AMERICA' SEES REAGAN 'MOCKING' WORLD OPINION

PA230257 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 22 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The huge air and naval display of U.S. forces along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of Central America, the sizable increase in U.S. infantry forces in the virtually occupied territory of Honduras, and the charge raised by the Council for Hemispheric Affairs about the so-called Pegasus plan, which has been drafted by the Pentagon and the State Department, indicate unequivocally that Washington is stepping up its plans to invade Nicaragua.

Obviously mocking the overwhelming vote at the United Nations, which deplored the invasion and occupation of the territory of Grenada, and disregarding the Contadora Group and world public opinion, which have asserted Nicaragua's right to self-determination and the exercise of its sovereign rights, the United States, headed by Ronald Reagan, is marching along the same path as Adolf Hitler's German Nazi-fascism over 40 years ago.

Regrettably, the editors of the overwhelming majority of the major Western publications -- the so-called big press -- are encouraging the war propaganda and going along with the manipulation of lies and the concealment of realities, which can certainly lead to nuclear holocaust.

If the press, if the mass media, if editors and journalists do not react with the judiciousness and reasonableness dictated by the times the contemporary world is facing, they, like all mankind, will be doomed to total destruction.

Regarding these developments, we refer to the appeal to all journalists of the world that was recently made in Havana by the Federation of Latin American Journalists [FELAP] and the vice presidents for Latin America of the International Organization of Journalists [OIP]. With a concern that calls for calmness and good sense, they stressed: We have agreed that there is an urgent need to warn and mobilize world journalism to confront the threat of the extermination of mankind which is now being generated from the White House and the Pentagon of the United States of America.

President Ronald Reagan and his administration, which includes the most select group of extremists in that country, have in their hands the largest machinery for death and destruction known throughout history. This machinery is now being handled with irresponsibility and scorn for the most cherished values of all peoples and states that love peace and progress.

The actions of the Reagan government demonstrate a public and avowed determination to break all rules of international coexistence and a deliberate attempt to ignore and violate all of the legal and moral rules guiding relations among peoples.

The brutal intervention in Grenada, the active presence of North American troops in Lebanon, the encirclement of and aggression against Nicaragua, the actual occupation of Honduras, the trend toward a virtual occupation of Costa Rica, and the recklessness with which the Central Intelligence Agency encourages and sponsors utterly sinister actions everywhere on the globe where there is an ongoing struggle to stamp out exploitation and underdevelopment leave no room for doubt that we are witnessing the biggest danger to the preservation of man on earth since Adolf Hitler and Nazism posed an equal danger to mankind.

The important document addressed by FELAP and the OIP vice presidents to all their colleagues in the world asserts that the inevitable comparison with the Third Reich of Adolf Hitler, Goebels, and other frenzied advocates of a Utopian domination of the world forces us to make this urgent appeal to all newsmen in the world. Nuclear bombs are hanging over the heads of everyone, regardless of their ideology or type of endeavor. It ends with a phrase that forces one to reflect: Regardless of the journalist's ideology there will be no one left to read the last chronicle on earth, nor anyone to write it.

'OUR AMERICA' ON SALVADORAN GUERRILLA VICTORIES

PA222110 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 21 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The most recent FMLN offensive, called "Yankees, Get Out of Grenada and Central America," continues to drive back Army forces. Northeastern El Salvador is currently the site of the most intense clashes and the region's urban centers have become a refuge for the men in uniform.

Military commanders and their soldiers do not venture into rural areas, because they fear rebel ambushes. This shows that the entire military initiative originates exclusively from the FMLN, whose detachments attack Army troops in the urban areas, where they have holed up. In this way, the men in uniform have been attacked by the insurgents in Jocoro, San Bartolo, and (La Jagua), Morazan Department. In La Union and San Miguel Departments, the rebels have attacked Army troops in El Tablon, El Sauce, El Nino, (Los Lomitas), and Nueva Guadalupe.

The only groups that occasionally dare to venture into Salvadoran rebel-controlled areas are the dictatorship's special battalions, such as the Atlacatl, Ramon Belloso, Atonal, and Cazadores. The Cazadores Battalion recently abandoned its positions in Sociedad, La Union Department, where it lost 21 soldiers in combat, while 47 other soldiers were taken prisoner. In addition, the insurgents seized 64 rifles, 3 grenade launchers, and 1 90-mm cannon. The considerable amount of war materiel seized by the guerrillas from the Army in each military clash is significant. They not only seize the weapons found on combat casualties, but also manage to obtain an enormous amount of war materiel left behind by soldiers as they flee from the battlefield. These weapons range from mortars, bazookas, and grenade launchers to rifles, pistols, and cases of ammunition.

The Clandestine Radio Venceremos has reported that revolutionary combatants suffered five casualties during the operation in Soledad, including the death of Commander Jaime, who led a column of the insurgent Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade. The FMLN also maintains control of a section of the important Coastal Highway, where the rebels have inflicted more than 30 casualties on the Army in recent clashes. The Coastal and Pan American Highways are two of the most important roads running through El Salvador.

Not a week goes by without the guerrillas occupying and controlling a section of either highway for several days, halting travel by the military regime's vehicles. The Salvadoran dictatorship's military defeats kindle hatred on the part of the governing clique, which then vents its rage on the civilian population. As a result, soldiers and paramilitary troops are carrying out an indescribable genocide. The FMLN has reported new information on the massacre of more than 200 peasants carried out by the Army on 4 November in the Departments of Cuscatlan and Cabanas. The guerrilla group reported that the massacre was carried out by the special Atlacatl Battalion, which grouped the peasants together and then blasted them with rounds of M-60 machinegun fire.

The FMLN said that 47 children and 11 entire families were killed during the brutal massacre. Up to now, the report added, only 108 bodies, which have been identified by area residents, have been recovered, while 60 other peasants captured by the Army have been officially declared missing. As is usual in this kind of Army operation, the missing peasants are killed later on, and the dictatorship claims that they are guerrillas who were killed in combat.

CEMA TRANSPORTATION MEETING OPENS 22 NOV

FL222011 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Direct telephone report by Rafael Ramirez from the Palace of Conventions]

[Text] The 69th CEMA Meeting on Transportation is being held at the Palace of Conventions in our capital with the participation of approximately 10 members and other guests. Janusz Kaminski, Poland's minister of transportation and CEMA's permanent president for the transportation sector, opened the meeting. After greeting the delegates, Kaminski recalled the 25th anniversary of the CEMA Commission for Transportation.

Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the party's Politburo and minister of transportation, also spoke at the opening session. Garcia Frias cordially welcomed all the delegates in the name of the Communist Party and the Cuban Government. The speaker asserted that the proposals, recommendations, and agreements that emerge during the course of this meeting will have the unanimous support of all those in attendance to thus ensure the progress of the development and integration process in the fields of science technology and production in all CEMA countries.

[Begin Garcia Frias recording] The importance of development in the transportation sector as a method for building socialism has been stressed during the congresses of our Communist Party. The ways and means for achieving a very high development in the shortest possible time will depend on the very close cooperation between CEMA member countries within the framework of this Permanent Commission and with the strengthening and expansion of the Socialist International's Workers Division [Division Internacional Socialista del Trabajador]. [end recording]

This afternoon the delegates will debate various aspects of transportation. The meeting will close on 25 November.

GROUP OF 77 FINANCIAL EXPERTS MEET 21 NOV-2 DEC

FL221420 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpt] From 21 November to 2 December, Cuba will host a meeting of financial experts from different countries and international and regional organizations that are participants in the Group of 77 development program.

The themes that will be dealt with at Havana's Palace of Conventions, site of the sessions, include financial cooperation and investment opportunities which conform to the action plan approved at the Caracas conference. The meeting will include the examination of existing sources of finances for investment in projects and ways of increasing them, and the elimination of hard currency requirements.

PDRY LEADER RECEIVES LEVI FARAH, DELEGATION

FL222311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, has received Levi Farah, Cuban minister of construction abroad. The minister of foreign affairs of the PDRY, who is also president of the Yemen-Cuba Friendship Association, examined with Farah the relations of solidarity between both organizations. They also examined the tense situation in Central America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East owing to the escalation by the United States and its allies. At the meeting, agreement between the two governments was noted in their assessment of the international situation. Levi Farah is president of the Cuban delegation attending the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the creation of the construction sector in the PDRY.

NICARAGUAN YOUTH DELEGATION MEETS IN SANTIAGO

FL221346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Carlos Carrion, national coordinator of the 19 July Sandinist youth organization, has reported in Santiago de Cuba that Nicaragua is witnessing military preparations being made against it and Central America. Carrion was one of the principal speakers at the opening ceremony of the first Cuban-Nicaraguan anti-imperialist youth meeting at old post number 3 of the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba.

The Sandinist youth leader said that the situation in the region is extremely difficult and tense because the United States is carrying out maneuvers, which are more serious than simple threats. He said that the Nicaraguan youths attending the ceremony arrived indignant over the crime committed in Grenada, the tragedy of which confirms three important lessons that revolutionaries should not forget. He explained that the principle of unity should be overriding, that a vanguard cannot be isolated from the people, and that if the people are not armed, a revolution cannot be defended.

SUGAR PRODUCTION DELAYED DUE TO BAD WEATHER

FL222053 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Only 11 sugar mills in 4 provinces have been able to begin production in the current season due to excessive humidity caused by the continuous rainfall that has affected several regions. According to the plan, 23 sugar mills should have been in production by 21 November, as all the appropriate measures in the plantations and sugar mills have already been implemented.

With an improvement in the weather conditions the cutting of sugar cane is currently being increased in several provinces, so it is hoped that the sugar mills that had planned to operate at this stage will begin to mill cane during the course of this week and during the first days of next week. Moreover, it is practically impossible that the 64 sugar mills that had planned to begin production during November will be able to do so. The adverse weather conditions that have affected the cutting of cane now demand a more rigorous effort on behalf of everyone who is involved in the efficiency of the overall process in order to achieve the superior goals that were outlined by the sugar sector for this harvest.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

BRIEFS

NEW LABOR COMMISSIONER -- Kingstown, St Vincent, Nov 22, CANA -- A 32-year-old civil servant, Geoffrey Venner has been appointed labour commissioner of St Vincent and the Grenadines according to the official government gazette. Venner holds a degree in political stance from the University of the West Indies (UWI), Mona, and had been acting in the post since early last year when former Labour Commissioner Leon Huggins was appointed chief information officer. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1548 GMT 22 Nov 83 FL]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS, MINISTERS TO ATTEND MIAMI CONFERENCES

FL222121 Bridgetown CANA in English 1823 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 22, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers and three other government ministers head the list of 13 officials to represent the twin-island state at the 1983 Miami Conference of the Caribbean, Central American Action (CCAA), and the Caribbean Basin Investment Exposition to be held from November 28 to December 4.

A statement from the Ministry of Information said Chambers would give a luncheon address at the conference December 2. The CCAA is a U.S-based organisation aimed at strengthening ties among Caribbean and Central American states.

Energy Minister Patrick Manning, a member of the team, has been invited to speak at one of the conferences' discussion sessions on the topic "Mineral and Petroleum Extraction and Processing," said the ministry.

Members of the team include Trade Minister Desmond Cartey and State Enterprises Minister Ronald Williams.

Williams and Chambers are in New Delhi, India, to attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference.

According to the Information Ministry, the Miami conference will allow 10 special presentations, one by Trinidad and Tobago. The exposition is considered an opportunity for both investment and tourism promotion, the statement said. According to the ministry, Trinidad and Tobago will be taking the opportunity to provide a "cultural showcase" for this country.

The country's cultural contingent will comprise a steel orchestra, a dance group, folk singers, and a calypsonian.

BRAZIL

SUPERMARKETS LOOTED BY UNEMPLOYED IN SAO PAULO

PY222130 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 22 Nov (AFP) -- The police have reported that 11 small supermarkets were looted by starving unemployed people in the Sao Paulo suburbs early this morning. The police did not identify the looters, but witnesses reported that they were armed with pistols.

MEXICO

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF ELECTIONS IN OAXACA

FL221724 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1630 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Oaxaca, Oaxaca (Mexico), 22 Nov 83 (NOTIMEX) -- The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) won local elections held last Sunday in 550 of the state's 570 municipalities. Outstanding among the PRI's victories was its recovery of 14 of 18 municipalities that had been held by the opposition. The PRI conceded defeat in the other four municipalities, but these results are preliminary.

For his part, Eloy Vazquez, state leader of the PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico] announced that his party would take the municipal presidencies in all cases in which anomalies have been detected during the elections. He also announced that he will seek the cancellation of elections in Juchitan and 12 other municipalities, where he said serious irregularities have occurred. He will seek new special elections in those places.

PANAMA

THREE POLITICAL PARTIES SEEK PRESIDENTIAL FORMULA

PA212013 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 21 Nov 83 pp A-1, A-12

[Communique issued by the Liberal, Republican, and Labor Parties of Panama on 20 November 1983]

[Text] The Republican, Liberal, and Labor Parties, in view of the upcoming elections, have agreed to appoint special committees to start talks intended to find a political formula which, responding to the nation's reality, will have the necessary electoral support to win the upcoming elections, and will constitute a guarantee of the required ability and respect to face with determination the difficult national problems. These committees will promote a broad dialogue among all political parties with genuine democratic ideologies that are sincerely interested in holding free and honest elections, to make possible the prompt and proper solution of the many serious problems affecting Panama.

Carlos Eleta, Eric A. Del Valle, Roderick Esquivel

SURINAME

HAVANA REPORTS DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA200215 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Thousands of Surinamese children and students gathered before the U.S. Embassy in Paramaribo to repudiate the U.S. invasion of Grenada and to demand the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops from that island. The demonstrators marched through the streets of the city carrying a large placard reading: Reagan, hands off the region.